TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889.

London Offices of YIJE SUA 430 West Strand. All communications should be Addressed to FRANK M. WHITE, 430 Strand, Lendon W. C.

The Monkey and the Catspaw.

The leisure of Sunday enabled Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD to add six or seven thousand words to the already voluminous literature explaining his part in the ballot box forgery publication. It eases his soul to write, just as it soothes a nervous woman, who has been unjustly blamed or accused, to cry.

We should not have a word to say con cerning this latest installment of Mr. Hal-BTEAD'S explanation, if he did not incidentally, and apparently without perception of the effect of the disclosure, let out a very important fact. This is news:

"We learn from the Governor recently-and as the object of this writing is to set forth the whole truth, we state the fact at once—Woop did tell him that the names of Buttsawonts and McKinks were on the paper. He made that statement more than once, but haver said anything about the name of Suranan—whose name was the great surprise-that caused the Governor to shrink from the use of the paper. Doubtless the name of Bushman was used expressly for the purpose of compel-

Thus Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD himself is still learning, little by little, the extent to which his emotional temperament was played upon by FORAKER to accomplish a malicious and dishonorable purpose. HALSTEAD was never in the Governor's confidence at any stage of this outrageous conspiracy. He was used and deceived by FORAKER. He bore the same relation as Wood himself to the real promoter and chief engineer of the plot, with this difference, that while Wood was shrewd although rascally, HALSTEAD was honest although foolish. Not until the impending investigation made certain the speedy disclosure of the fact that FORAKER knew he was bargaining with Wood for the ruin of McKinley and Butterworth as well as of CAMPBELL, was that all-significant fact confided by the Governor to the editor of the Commercial-Gazette.

This new evidence completes the chain that fastens Foraker. View the man at the successive stages of the disclosure of the crime, and observe a progressive picture of fraud, hypocrisy, and lying malice.

After the first publication by HALSTEAD of the forged signature of CAMPBELL, and before HALSTEAD ascertained that the document sent him by FORAKER was fraudulent, the Governor pretended that the whole matter was new to him; that he had nothing to do with the publication; that it was subsequent to the publication in Mr. HALSTEAD'S newspaper that he, FORAKER, saw the evidence supposed to implicate CAMPBELL. This piece of humbug was put forth by FORAKER in his speech at Marietta.

Then HALSTEAD is compelled to retract. He confesses that he has in ignorance published a forgery, and has suppressed the names of SHERMAN, BUTTERWORTH and Mc-KINLEY. FORAKER now writes a letter to HALSTEAD, for publication along with HAL-STEAD'S own statement, beginning as fol-

"Noticing the demands upon you for further information concerning the ballot box forgery business, write, thinking it may be due to you, to contribute all th bnowleage I have on the subject, in order that you may, if you desire, use the same."

FORAKER'S contribution on Nov. 10 of "all the knowledge" he had on the subject, is contained in these words:

"In the course of my endeavors to get information about the ballet box I was informed that Mr. R. G. Woon, the inventor, could give me full information. I applied to him and he told me Mr. Cawreell, was interested, as I had heard, and that there was a paper in existence signed by him to that effect * * * He was willing I should see and use in any way I might see fit the conshould see and use in any way I might see fit the cot tract, which he said was not in his possession, by which he had a right to the possession of, and which he said he would procure for me. Woor told me ail this early in August. On the 9th day of September he came to Columbus and brought the paper you used and de-livered it to me. When I saw it, I was surprised to find on it the names that are there with Mr. Campbell's name, and because of those names being there I at once con-

Contrast FORAKER'S statement here italicized with FORAKER'S recent admission to HALSTEAD, that Wood did tell him in advance and at several different times that the names of BUTTERWORTH and McKINLEY were on the paper with Mr. CAMPBELL's name. Add to this the fact, now proved, that FORAKER had bargained to pay Wood for the production of the document, knowing all the time that it would blast the reputations of Bur-TERWORTH and McKINLEY, and that he had urged Woop and followed him up with letters and telegrams until the forged paper was actually produced. Remember that when FORAKER first displayed the forged paper to his catspaw and tool, Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, it was with this lying and hypocritical remark: "I have got too muchmore, far more than I wanted or dreamed of. I never was so surprised or shocked in my life. I would not have believed it possible. It can't be used." And now FORAKER gives the lie to FORAKER.

If a comparatively calm moment comes to Mr. HALSTEAD, let him put these things together, and consider whether even his chivalric and emotional temperament can any longer regard Joseph B. Foraker as an honest man, with whom any honorable man can continue to consort.

The Electric Lights.

The interruption of the electric lighting in so large a part of the town has served as a practical demonstration that the new method of illumination has become a necessity to the community. When the people had the electric lights in the streets they did not appreciate their vast superiority to the old gas lamps, which they had gradually replaced. But now that they are gone and we are forced to rely again on gas alone, everybody discovers how much was gained when modern invention utilized electricity for

illuminating purposes. Undoubtedly the precise manner in which the electricity was made available was bad and dangerous. The new agent was introduced as an experiment and in a hap-hazard way by different companies employing different systems; but as its advantages were proved and its use extended, the public were warned by many shocking accidents that the whole business must be begun over again, so that better illumination should not be secured at the peril of men's lives. Well-lighted streets at night are a great protection to life and property. They are a requirement of modern civilization. But if the danger from the electric wires is greater than the danger from incendiaries, burglars, and highwaymen, as proved to be the case under the existing method of conducting the electric current, the price paid for the superior light is too heavy. People would rather stumble through dimly but safely lighted streets than make their way at night under an illumination like that of midday, but which exposes them to the peril of sudden death if they happen to touch the wrong wire. Mayor GRANT, therefore, was justified in requiring that first of all the safety of the public should be considered, though he might have prevented the relative darkness in which the town is

now at night by making better preparations | the theory and practice of the profession in advance of his assault on the wires. But the interruption of this now necessary

must have the electric light. We cannot get along without it. It has become essential to business, which has been regulated with reference to it, and civilization in a great town would suffer a set-back were we deprived of it. The only thing to do is to reduce to more scientific order the careless and experimental methods of its first introduction. There is no doubt that electric lighting can be made safe, so far at least as ordinary contingencies go, and that its vast superiority to every other for public and very many private purposes justifies any cost which such safety will render necessary. It is a problem for expert electricians to solve, and which they are capable of solving. A private individual would have no doubt as to where to go to get the matter settled, and the authorities have no reason for hesitation as to their manner of procedure. The treatment of electricity has become one of the recognized professions, and, though so much is yet to be learned as to the agent, enough is already known to make entirely possible a sufficient remedy of the great evils due to the make-shift arrangements for the original introduction of the electric light,

The period of deprivation, therefore, will be short, and when the light is again made available for safe use in all parts of the town the demand for it will be greater than before, and the cost of the improvements will be recompensed. The companies can afford to incur the additional expense, now that it has been practically demonstrated that they provide the community with what is indispensable to modern life.

Henry Woodfen Grady. Mr. GRADY's public life really lasted but three years. He gained a national reputation by the fervid eloquence with which he presented the ideas and hopes of the New South in an after-dinner speech at a banquet of the New England Society in this town in 1886. Since that time he has been in demand as an orator; and he had come to be regarded in the North as the representative of the spirit of progress and good will manifested by the generation that has grown up in the South since the end of the war.

At home he was loved and admired. His energetic genius and abundant vitality made him capable of great usefulness in the community with which his interests and hopes were identified.

It was a short career, but the total of its achievement was remarkable; and the remembrance of all that GRADY accomplished for#Georgia and for a better understanding between North and South will stand long on the record.

The Homosopathic Situation.

The controversy with regard to the Medical Board of the Homocopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, is of importance only because It brings to light anew the great and radical changes which have taken place of recent years in the theory and practice of what is called the homosopathic school of medicine. The original demand that the hospital staff should be reorganized to displace some of its members as not true homœopaths, has been modified by the County Homoeopathic Society into a demand that only members of the society shall be appointed, such membership, according to Dr. SCHLEY, furnishing a sufficient definition of a homoeopathic physician. The list of physicians recommended to the Commissioners of Charities for appointment includes eighteen of the twenty-four members of the present Board, and among the number is Dr. EGBERT GUERNSEY, the President, and more especially the original object of attack.

agreement that homosopathy as a distinctive school of medicine, founded solely on the theory and principle of HAHNEMANN, is rapidly passing away. For many years past physicians denominated as homocopaths have been teaching and practising in more or less direct violation of his fundamental doctrines; and now an undeviating follower of HAHNEMANN is a very rare exception among them, either in this country or in any other. In Germany, its birthplace, the system never gained any strong foothold, it having now but a single school of its own in the whole empire, and no recognition whatever in the universities. In England also it has made little progress, as compared with the United States; and here its advancement has been due to the circumstance that, as time has gone and as the scientific training of its practitioners has become more thorough and liberal, they have more and more emancipated themselves from absolute subjection to a tyrannical theory. At the same time they have been able by reason of their scientific accomplishments to break down much of the prejudice with which they were formerly regarded by the old school of medteine. The clauses in the ethical code of that school, by which consultation with homoeopathic physicians was forbidden. have been annulled or modified by the Medical Society of this State, so that the practitioners of both schools may now be in amleable and respectful relations. The two are steadily coming closer together, the old acknowledging that the new has done much service to therapeutics by the study of the

physiological action of drugs, and the new

adopting the old methods of treatment. As Dr. GUERNSEY, himself one of the foremost of the new school, declares fiatly, there has been no exclusively homosopathic physiclan in New York since the death of Dr. BAYARD, or one who believed in homosopathy as a universal law of therapeutics. They have simply used and are using HAHNE-MANN'S theory without discarding every other. That is, they have become more broadly scientific. They believe that the investigations in the great fields of science, to use Dr. Guernsey's words, are "clearing away the chaff of theories," and "bringing all schools into closer and more intimate fellowship with each other." Dr. Schley, who was on the opposite side in the hospital controversy, has also asserted in the County Society that "no matter if I do have recourse to allopathic remedies, I am a homocopathic physician so long as I am a member of this society." "If I attend a patient who is writhing in agony and administer morphine to ease his pain, in order to give homocopathic remedies a chance to effect a cure, I assert. he explained to a reporter of THE SUN. "that I have done nothing inconsistent with my professions;" and he added that, on the other hand, the regular practitioners "almost universally use homoeopathic remedies, homoopathically administered." Dr. Hills, formerly President of the Homocopathic Society, withdrew from that body several years ago and feined the regular County Society, without changing or making any pledge to change his practice. When the Homosopathic Hospital on Ward's Island was established, the committee of homosopaths who asked for it objected to calling it after the name of a particular school of medicine, as if homes-

wanted it designated simply as the Charity Hospital of Ward's Island. But this is evidence enough to show that

overruled by the Commissioners.

opathy were an exclusive law; but they were

have expanded until the designation of homosopathic is no longer descriptive of it. filumination will be temporary only. We It is no longer tied down and tied back by the HARNEMANN principle alone, but, to quote again Dr. Guernsey, employs "freely every principle which has been shown to be of avail in the use of suffering humanity." Hence he maintains that "the designation of the school as homocopathic is unwise and prejudicial to the progress of medical sci-

ence, and not in accordance with truth." Dr. GUERNSEY and the medical paper of which he is the editor would substitute the title of New School, and thus place the homeopathic practitioner, as now called, on a ground more properly defined. In his general views as to the whole subject he claims also, and probably with reason, that he represents the real sentiment and "opinion of the great majority of the so-called homosopathic school throughout the United States." The line of separation between them and the old school of medicine must accordingly become fainter and fainter until it is finally obliterated altogether. Philosophically and scientifically there should be no such division in the healing art. It is one and indivisible, and must make use of whatever practice and experiment have demonstrated as of service in alleviating disease, no matter whence the method or the agent comes.

The Movement of Grain.

The Herald often indulges itself in noteworthy propositions; and here is one of them: "A deal between the grain elevator men and the ennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. consequence New York is losing its corn expert trade and may possibly—as the gentlemen of the Produce Exchange suggest—lose also its wheat export trade."

This is not a very intelligent view of the situation on the part of the Produce Exchange people. The trunk lines are carrying wheat to New York at 25 cents, which is a good, all-around paying rate. They have more of it offering in the West than they can haulin months to come. The Baltimore and Ohio is hauling corn for 17 cents, and naturally enough it has secured a great bulk of the trade. Why should it not have it and enjoy it at the price if it wants to do so? Its gross earnings will be enormous, but its net on a 17-cent basis wil not be correspondingly large by any means. With its grades and equipment it cannot make much profit at 17 cents, whereas the Lake Shore, which is now the best constructed, best equipped, and best operated railroad in the United States, could make a large profit.

It is far better that our roads should be taxed to their utmost capacity in carrying freight at paying rates than that they should be engaged in an unnec-essary competition. Baltimore gets the corn because we don't want it at 17 cents, and couldn't handle it if we wanted to. And, from a strictly professional railroad point of view, it reflects very little credit upon the Baltimore road to be hauling all the corn in the country at 17 cents when it could just as well have 19 or 20 cents, the Pennsylvania Railroad and all the other railroads to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Eric Administration.

The Eric Railroad demands a high standard of intelligence and efficiency on the part of its locomotive engineers. The management holds that it cannot too closely inquire into the capacity and trustworthiness of a class of employees upon whom so vital a responsibility devolves. The principle is all right, and should be enforced at any cost. The system of examination and scrutiny which has been instituted and insisted upon by this railroad has but one object, and that is the improvement of the service. It is an evidence of the modern development of scientific railroad management, The discussion indicates a substantial and while in its enforcement it may entail some temporary friction and disagreement, it must ultimately prevail, and, in time, be universally adopted.

That the Erie Railroad should now be onof the foremost railroads in the country in respect of matters of technical and scientific efficiency, is a very remarkable testimony to the great change in its condition and fortunes that has been wrought by five years of intelligent and painstaking admin-

War has broken out between the whites and blacks of Pott's Camp, Miss., and the cause of war is said to have been a dog. It is a glo rious fact of human nature that hundreds of peaceable men will take up arms in defence of their dogs, and the man who owns a fighting dog must be prepared himself to fight. George FRISHE HOAR, who was in the Old Man's Home of Lycia at the outbreak of the Trojan war. says that HELEN had no more to do with it than be. MENELAUS'S Molossian mastiff had interfered with the personal beauty of Col. PARIS PRIAMOVITCH'S Scythian bull pup MENANDER SAMOIS II. Hence war, and hence the talk about the dogs of war. History repeats itself. Which is why it is so often dull.

We rejoice to know that our remantic friend, Gen. E. BURD GRUBB, has recovered from his political bruises. Crusaders' Castle, No. 14. Knights of the Golden Eagle, debated the other night the question, "Which is Worthy the Greater Admiration, the Works of Art or the Works of Nature?" Gen. E. BURD GRUBB stood up for Nature, and his side won the debate. Of course. Isn't a game chicken worthier of admiration than a chromo of a game chicken?

The Anti-slavery Conference at Brussels has been in session for nearly five weeks, but the public is hearing very little of it for the reason that its sessions are secret, and not much that occurs is permitted to reach the newspapers. The conference was much perturbed the other day when certain documents presented to it were printed in a Paris newspaper, and the doors are now more closely guarded than ever. It was said when the body first convened that its sessions would probably continue about three months. There is little doubt that the results of its deliberations will be of remarkable interest, as the Conference is expected to report a plan, not only for joint action of the powers interested in suppressing the export slave trade on the seas. but also for attacking the evil at its sources, and putting an end to Arab slave hunting in

Central Africa. We trust that certain of our esteemed Nebraska contemporaries are mistaken in denying that the Hon. ALBINUS NANCE is to be a candidate for the post of Senator in Congress from that State. ALBINUS NANCE is a nam that fame cannot forget, and that should echo around this oblate spheroid.

The Hon. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON denies the flattering report that he is to be married. Yet in union there is strength, and Mr. Allison's strength in Iowa is not now of the strongest. It is easier to be married than to be reclected, and it is much more desirable.

Prof. Haddon, the English naturalist, who has just spent some months on the islands south of New Guinea, says there will never again be so good a time as now to study the natives and make anthropological collections as the Papuans there are dying out fast, and are still more rapidly discarding their native arts, preferring to buy the merchandise that the whites bring among them. Becent travellers in the Congo basin say the introduction of European manufactures is playing the mischief with native handlwork. Dr. WOLF observed this fact far south of the Congo, and said that in some places the natives who have acquired foreign jack-knives and other hardware are likely to forget the art of fron working. Mr. Houn on Lake Tanganvika depre cates the importation of any merchandise that will ruin native industries. There seems to be a tendency in some savage lands to accept the white man as a valuable agent for the promo tion of laziness.

At the merry time of Yule one wants to be at peace with his fellow men. but it is hard to bear with patience the intelligence that the professional qualicater is at work again. Instead of eating thirty quals in thirty days. why not eat corrosive sublimate. Paris green. sulphur matches, and prussic acid for one day? The quail eater is not a Christmas novelty, and he doesn't deserve encouragement.

"That light that never was on land or sea," says our esteemed contemporary, the Inter-Ocean of Chicago, "may not be needed for the ordinary purposes of life, but surely a city of a million inhabitants ought to be able to claim at least one adept in the finest of the fine arts." Chicago has that adent, and the Inter-Ocean

employs him or her to fill the auditorium with adjectives when Patti or Tamaono trills what the adept calls "opertive trills." It is the earnest hope of every friend of letters that the Inter-Ocean's Auditorium Poet may be kept under glass until spring. May the grip never clutch that sweet, dividing throat,

It is pleasant to know that Mr. HENDRIK IBBEN, who has reformed the drama into a culture-talk, appreciates Boston's love for him. 'If I couldn't live at Gossensass." he said the other day, "I would live in East Boston."

EDISON TESTIFIES FOR LOW TENSION. 28 More Miles of Wire Fall-One Company

Wizard Thomas A. Edison testified before the Grand Jury vestorday, in their inquiry into the killing of Lineman Clausen, and, incldentally, into the entire subject of electric lighting in this city. Mr. Edison, it is understood, told the Grand Jury that electric lighting could be conducted at a minimum of danger by using a current not strong enough to do any harm to human beings, and he suggested that the law should prohibit the use of a current that was strong enough to take human life. This law should be enforced whether the wires were buried or not.

Twenty-eight miles of electric light wire and 54 poles fell yesterday. The wires which have been cut down are stored in the several corporation yards, and can be redeemed at any time by the owners. Superintendent McCormick of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, has put up 3,000 street lamps since the removal of the wires was begun. Last night East Broadway. South Fifth avenue, and West Broadway, Canal street and parts of Seventh and Eighth avenues were lighted by gas. Superintendent Mc-Cormick has received 300 lamps from the Brooklyn Department of Public Works and 200 from Morrisania, which will be put in use as soon as they have been repaired.

"The Grand Jury have presented the Board of Electrical Control for incompetency; the newspapers have repeatedly shown up their stupidity and inefficiency; the Legislature meets in a week."

Thus said an attorney of one of the electric light companies yesterday. "Put these things together, and what is the inference?" he went on. "Does it not look as though the Board were taking advantage of the public excitement against the companies, caused by recent unfortunate disasters, to retain their offices?"

The attorneys of nearly all the companies take irrely of bringing suit against either the city or Commissioner Gilroy. They are only waiting until the destruction ceases so that they may put an estimate upon the amount of damages. William H. Kelly, attorney for the East River Company, said yesterday:

"I can say that it has been definitely determined by that company to bring suit for damages probably against Commissioner Gilroy and the city too. This wanton destruction of eafe wires is a species of hysteria and will core itself. I believe that Mr. Gilroy is honest, but the Board of Electrical Control are imposing upon him. He has authority to remove dangerous wires only. The inspectors point out as dangerous wires all those which have been put up in violation of the unreasonable rules of the Board. But the responsibility falls upon Commissioner Gilroy. The kast River Company will sue for something like \$250,000." stupidity and inefficiency; the Legislature

The Pins and Ribbons Statesman. From the Mexican Financier.

Fancy this Government receiving a report from its delegates on Mr. Postmaster-General Wanamaker's great pin and ribbon shop! Imagine a French or English Cabinet officer vulgarly severtising his private business in such manner! Great shopkeepers have climbed into the British Cabinet, but they "sunk the shop." after getting there. Schoolmasters have entered the French Cabinet, but they have left the pedagogue at the door of the council hall. A grocer's son has ruled a great European State, but he no longer sold codesh and raisins. As the wise Solomon remarked, "There is a time for all things." A great Government should promptly rid liself of men who degrade it by aking into high positions the habits of hucksters and the arts of peddiers.

Another Poet on the Supreme Bench

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Now that Judge Brewer has been confirmed t can do no harm to divulge the fact that at one time in his life he was addicted to the writing of verses-and worse still, he had the habit of printing them.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Mme. An toinette Sterling, the well-known contralt singer of this country, long resident in England, has

applied for admission to the Society of Friends.

Since Mr. Giadstone's visit to Paris during the Exhibition a tradesman living in a good street has marked his sartorial establishment with the sign of the "Old Great Man." The Peniusular and Oriental Steam Navigation Com

pany owns a fleet of seventy-two atcamabips, of 198,270 tons and 189,000 horse power. In the past year the fiest has steamed 2.500,000 miles "without accident or

Russian officials have decided that the telephone is "dangerous to the State." In Warsaw orders have been given that telephones be removed from all resteurants, coffee houses and liquor sations. Similar orders have been issued in all other large Polish towns. Saint-Saen's new opers, "Ascanio," which has been in preparation for mouths at the Paris Grand Opera, is held back for want of a contraito to fill one of the chief roles. Last week the director started for a tour in Italy and Germany in search of the right person, for if she cannot be found the composer will have to rewrite the

An unusual contrast was lately witnessed upon one of the grimy London wharves—an auction of a beautiful and interesting collection of sculptures just imported from Italy. It comprised works by the most prominen Italian artists of the present, Mainotti, Tempua, Fausto Olivieri, Froit, Ferrarini, Dagnini, Levy, and other

Florentine, Roman, and Neapolitan sculptors. "A national leprosy fund" will be started in Lon don Jan. 18, when the Prince of Wales intends to take the chair at a subscription dinner. It is preposed that the interest arising from such fund should be devoted to the treatment and care of indigent lepers in the British empire, and that a sum of money be set spart and placed under the control of trustees for the endow-ment of two studentships, one student to make the United Kingdom and the remainder of Europe his field of investigation, and the ether to go abroad and study the disease in India, China, the colonies, and elsewhere. The trial of the revolutionist and dynamitard Pour-

baix before the Beigian courts has just closed with the sentencing of him to two years' imprisonment. The testimony against Fourbalk showed him to be the mad-dest kind of a creature. He had repeatedly held work-ingmen's meetings, at which he piedged every man resent to hang the Belgian King and the Belgian Minis ters, and distributed dynamite bombs with instructions that they should be used in blowing up the royal palanes. He also caused the pictures of Hismarck and the German Emperor to be publicly burned, to provoke

trouble between Germany and Beigium.

There were aitogether about 300 distinct epidemics of influence in Europe between 1510, when the disease was first noted at Maita, and 1866. In 1720 the whole of Europe suffered saverely. According to statistics published by the Novoe Vrempa, the disease caused see deaths in London in one week, and in Vienna 60,000 persons were affected. In 1737 and 1745 there were further outbreaks, and the deaths in one week in London amounted to 1.000. In 1775 domestic aritmals were first attacked by it. In 1782 40,000 persons fell ill of it in St. Petersburg in twenty-four hours. In St. Petersburg quinine is new served out daily to the troops,

Wanted Brunette Powder. Miss Kolebiack (dressing for the Pullman Car

Porters' ball)-Mammy, take dis yeah ourk stopple and Mrs. E .- Wha' foah. 'Liny !

'Kase, ain't I got ter powder man complexion What the Tende Calls Them.

Young Mr. Larkins-I want a top coat, one of Tailor-You, the regular passumonia coat, I suppose

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

More Centralization TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: late attrring editorial concerning "The Re-vival of Centralization" furnishes the keynote to a protest against what is going on in both branches of Congress in bringing forward measures for Federal supervision. Let me add my warm approval of the views of The Sun.

the age in which we live, there is yet no de-mand for a national university. The bill of Senator Edmunds of Vermont to establish such an institution is only formulated, and its details are not yet made public. We can foresee, however, its ultimate purpose, which is to found a national university at the expense of the Government and Treasury, over which the Government shall have absolute control. Now, at the start, let it be understood that all interference by the Federal Government in matters of education which more properly belong to the States, is diametrically opposed to the doctrines of the fathers and the spirit of the Constitution which they framed. Our colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning well supply all the wants of popular educa-

tion as well as instruction of a higher grade and linish. They place within the reach of every one an education which, in the words of Militon, "fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magmanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." If it be argued that is a national university a higher order of education can be realized than in our older colleges, our reply is: Let the States ended Frinceton. It ale. Harvard. Dartmouth of the means and antimental partmouth of the means as well as for the aristocracy. This idea provailed in ancient Rome, where the conditions of progress and education were thoroughly appreciated and observed. Guinot tells us that the general growth and prosperity of China are ascribed to the blessings of education; and Prescott in his." Ferdinand and isabella, says that under a bad of overnment and a sensual religion. Arabian scholarship attained high perfection. European and American statistic conductively demonstrate that crime is lessened by Intellectual growth, and this view is sustained by all history and experience who doubts all this? But why call in the aid of the Federal Government to build a national university to be supported at the country's expense? There is no reason why state universities and the older colleges of the land should not prove themselves as capable of supplying the increasing wants of education as a national university, which would inevitably the documentalize power and writter. Fisher Ames, that "too much provision cannot be made against a consolidation. The States, and as John Adams said in 1715, grows every day more encreaching: like a cancer, it eats faster end faster every hour."

We do not believe that those who laid broad and deep

To the Editor of The Sun - Sir: round numbers the earth has a population of 1.300. 000,000 of whom \$50,000,000 are professed Christians. the other 1,000,000,000 being Mohammedans, Bud-dhi-ts, Jews, pagans, and heathen. The whole race was condemned to eternal punishment for the sin of Adam. This was the fall of man, from which there was and is no redemption save through the death of Christ. and is no redemption save through the death of Cirist.

Biblical chronology gives the earth a period of about 0,000 years. From Adam's time to Christ was 4,000 years, during which period no human souls were saved. Ine population may then have averaged 1,00,000,00. Three generations, or 3,004,000, pass away in each eachier. Forty centuries, therefore, consigned 120,000,000,000 of men to eiernal fire, and for all we know, they are there now. In the 1,002 years which have elapsed since the birth of Christ 57,004,000,000, more of numan beings have dived and died. If all the Christians, nominal and real, who have ever lived on the face of the earth have been saved, they would not number more than eighteen thousand millions. Now, if we deduct this latter number from the grand total of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand millions, we shad one hundred and fity his thousand millions, we say that the eighteen thousand millions who have except that the cighteen thousand millions who have except that the cighteen thousand millions who have except that the cighteen fluid and the product of the professed. Or the contract of the professed of the cighteen hundred millions against the hundred and seventy ave thousand millions with the elect are few. If this is not he wood to be professed the cighteen hundred millions against a population in hell of one hundred and seventy ave thousand millions. New York. Dec. 20. fone hundred and seventy five thousand millions. New York, Dec. 20. Gro. A. Shupelor.

A Fine Theological Question Raised. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the letter from the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, published in The Sex of Dec. 15, is the following statement: "This sentence enjoins all datholies to reverence and bonor the persons whose sanctity is thus proclaimed by the supreme au-thority of the Church." He refers to the beatification of the martyr Perboyre.

of the martyr Perboyre.

Of course, Dr. O'Rellly does not mean to assert that Catholics are obliged, under pain of sin, to reverence the martyr. The decree of the Pope declares that such reverence may be lawfully given. Hence the use of the word enjoin is not strictly correct. It mulesda.

Nuch less does no give evidence that the Uhurch or the Pope claims infailtbilly in decrees of this nature or in the canonization of saints. The word of tool alone must be a basis for any such dogmatic declaration. There is no word of God for the verification of any fact occurring since appealoid size. Mere human testimony can never give a foundation for an article of divine Catholic faith. Father Harslet Gercia, a learned desuit professor in the father thanks Gercia, a learned desuit professor in the such control of the saint o

Why Women Can't Bowl Well,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of Dec. ", in an account of "The Growth of Bowling," I find this statement: "The young women are not the best bowlers in the world, as there is something about a woman's arm and shoulder that prevents her from throwing things with the same force as a man. They are handicapped by their dresses, and cannot awing the ball close to their sides." Immediately following this paragraph is the picture of

"A Fair Bowler," and in the preceding column are representations of two masculine bowlers. The con-trast is shocking. Comparing these pictures with each trast is shocking. Comparing these pictures with each other, it becomes apparent that there is something about this women's arm and shoulder that prevents hay from throwing things with the same force as her maculine rivals, and this "something "is a tuch dress. The woman is pictured with peaktock high-hesied shoes a full skirt a waist reduced to shout two-thirds its proper size, and shoulders and arms emcased in a covering so sing that it seems a marvel she can throw anything as all. If with this "something about the arm and shoulder" she should succeed in "throwing with the same force as a man." she would be worthy to rank among the great wonders of the world. Truly, "she is haddleapped by him dress" to pitful degree, either a birt she world a shoulder at the same she would be such that the same she would be such to the should a specific seeves, arms hare to the chow, easy looking shoes, legs and waist unfeitered and unconstricted. It requires but a small amount of discornment looking at these pictures to see why "the young women are not the best howlers in the world." Seither would a young man be in such togery.

In This krashau suc of Dec 6 another comparison is made between men and women. In this case it refers to the wages paid, and gives as a reason why men command bigner wages than women the superior muscular power of the fermer, which stables him in a store to would not be called mont for, and in action! "his some of physical mantery can make an unwilling boy do as a woman cannot."

In both of these articles the only intimation given of the disadvantages women takes under it that "they are landicanped, by their dresses, and cannot swing the ball close to their vides." We are left with the inference other, it becomes apparent that there is somethin,

the disadvantages women taker under is that "They are handicatopic by their dresses, and cannot swing the bail close to their sides." We are left with the inference that the "something about a woman's arm and shoulder" is a natural, insvitable inability instead of an artificial one, and no mention is made of the fact that probably a man subjected to petitionals and other freedom-destroying equipments would lose much of his "sense of physical master;" Is it fair to draw a comparison between what a wind an and a man can do, and not sake the difference in their dress into the account; And is he not the best fitted in the second of the second sale the difference middle women who above the in the selection leads in the work, and that they middle turner dress hinders their work, and that they middle they give up their handleaping appared or resign the idea of competing with their more freely at tired brethren in the industrial world!

CELLA B. WHIFHERED.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. Old Valentine Hill Purchased as a fitte for Oreat Institution of Learning.

The famous old estate at South Yonkers nown as Valentine Hill has been purchased by Archbishop Corrigan as a site for a new Catholic seminary, the erection of which has for some time been contemplated in this dioceso. The estate includes sixty acros, and was sold for \$70,500. It has been in the hands of Keeping pace with the spirit of the times and the burning thirst for knowledge that makes the Valentine family since 1687, when the an-cestor of the Valentines in this country took possession of it under a leasehold. It was purchased outright by Thomas Valentine, greatgrandfather of the present occupant, after the Revolution. The old homestead contains materials that were used in the original house built in 1687. The Hill was an Important place during the Revolution, and was held much of the time by one or the other of the contending forces. Washington had his headquarters there for some time, and the British com-mander followed him there after the battle of White Plains and remained for some time.

White Flains and remained for some time.

Ground for the seminary buildings will be broken in a short time. The main building, which will be erected first, will be of stone, 600 feet long by 200 deep, with secommodations for 1,000 students. It will stand upon the plateau, 329 feet above tidewater, with an outlook in all directions, over the Hudson on the west and across the sound to Long Island on the cast. Mount Vernon, New Bochelle, Larchmont, and other towns are spread out beneath the bill. The seminary can be reached by less than five minutestwalk from the Bouth Yopkers station of the Northern Hallroad, and Mount Vernon, BrynaMawr, Woodlawn, and Van Cortland Park are other stations within a mile.

The seminary, when completed, will be devoted exclusively to the education of priests, and will be an institution somewhat on the model of the Catholic University at Washington. It will turn out graduates fully fitted for work without the usual study abroad or other post-graduate work. The institution willbake the place of the present college at Troy, the facilities of which have long been outgrown. The students at Troy will be removed to South Yonkers as soon as the buildings are ready, but that will not be for some time, as they are to be constructed in the most carrell and substantial manner and without any regard for speed. It is expected that the new college will draw students not only from this diocese, but from all the northern part of this country and from Canada. Ground for the seminary buildings will be

YESTERDAY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

World's Fair Fund Going Along Despite the Christmas Hollday,

It was not a great day for the guarantee fund for the World's Fair in New York in 1892 vesterday. This a record of the fund to date ... \$5, 283, 879 Total to date..... There were no subscriptions sent to the

Chamber of Commerce headquarters of the Finance Committee. The following subscriptions were sent to the Mayor's office: yorn C. Meister.
George W. Sauer.
George W. Sauer.
Peter D. Donnelly
L. H. Redmond
Bertrandt Meyer.
Henry Strippel.
M. Folk & Spo.
J. E. Illiebert.
W. S. Thomson.
Hugh F. Gaffuer.
Valentin Kolb.

At a second meeting of the Custom Cutters, held at the office of the John J. Mitchell Com-pany, 830 Broadway, the following subscrip-tions were received: William T. Pearl....

THEY DON'T WANT THE CHINESE. British Columbia Wild Over the Report that

the Boors Will Be Opened OTTAWA, Dec. 23 .- The people of British Columbia are wild with excitement over the statement that the Dominion Government will ask Parliament to amend the Chinese Restric-Chinese into Canada. A mass meeting was held at Victoria last week at which this resolution

was unanimously passed: "Whereas, It has been intimated that an

"Whereas, It has been intimated that an effort may be made in the near future to repeal the Chinese Immigration act of Canada, thus enabling Chinese to enter the Dominion without the payment of duty, and "Whereas. The act referred to has proved in a great measure beneficial, its principle defects being that its third section permits the employment of a Chinese person as interpreter, and further, that the entrance duty of \$50 shall not apply to any Chinese who resided or was within Canada on Jan. I 1886, and further authorizes the issuing of a certificate of leave to depart and return to Chinese persons who wish to leave and return to Canada, thus opening the door for the executor of the true to the control of the con wish to leave and return to Canada, thus open-ing the door for the evasion of the duty by Chi-nese; be it therefore.

"Resolved. That in the opinion of this meet-ing the repeal of the Chinese Immigration act would be highly prejudicial to the Province."

ACTIVE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Reported to be Solzing American and British Schooners in a Colombian Port, Foster & Co. of 194 Front street complaind yesterday that the Custom House officials at San Blas United States of Colombia had seized, on Dec. 2, two of the firm's schooners, the Julian and Willie, which are engaged in the coasting trade down there. Mr. Foster says that after his vessel had been boarded by the customs officials and allowed to proceed, the gunboat La Popa selzed them, and took them to Carthagens, where they now lie. Some time ago the Colombian Consul was asked what was necessary to secure protection for the trading vessels. He replied that licenses must be procured. This was done, and yet the schooners have been seized. Mr. Foster estimates his losses by reason of the seizure at \$10,000. He sent the schooner Edith B. Coombs, Capt. Perry, this month to get the perishable goods already purchased and ready to ship at San Bias, but the authorities refused to allow the Captain to load his vessel.

The British schooner Pearl, and a schooner belonging to Joseph Herron of 12 Water street, have also been seized, so Mr. Foster says. His schooner Willie files the Dominican flag, but the Julian holsts the Stars and Stripes. the coasting trade down there. Mr. Foster

Funeral of Bentamin H. Day.

Funeral services over the body of the late Benjamin H. Day were held yesterday afternoon at the residence of the family, 55 East Twenty-fifth street. The services were of a simple character, and only the family and a simple character, and only the family and a few friends were present. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, President of Evelyn College, Princeton. N. J., officiated, assisted by his son. Dr. Hail Melivaine of the Church of the Covenant. Three sons and many grand-children of the dead man were present. Among the friends present were: John H. Guyme, Major Putnam, John A. Lewis, Alexander Henry, W. P. Snyder, and Alfred Beach. The body will be taken to Woodlawn for interment on the train which leaves the Grand Central station at 9:05 A. M. to-day.

"If You See It In The Sun It's No." If you see it in THE SUR it's so. Every line that's written there

Is fearless, grand, and fair.
Like the brilliant orb's light,
It shines both day and night; It teaches friend and fos To be kind to those in woe If you see it in THE SUR It's so If you see it in THE SUN it's so

I have seen for thirty years. That it nothing dreads nor fears, It deals justice to them all. The great the strong, the small While it strikes a giant's blow At the wrongful, crush foe: If you see it in Tan Sun it's so. If you see it in Tun Sun it's so,

ever vile, untrue, or low: But my humble pen can't tell How it fights se grand and well How it follows e'en to hell The tyrant, knave, and foe. If you see it in THE BUN It's so!

L BOYLER -Dear Sir: The above lines were written by an toller who has been reading your paper since

What a Massachusetts Democrat Thinks. From the Charlestown Enveryrise, A careful scrutiny of the figures in the State and city elections shows that the Democratic party loses from four to five thousand votes in the city of Boston

by the Australian ballot law.

ONE OF THE ROWS M'GINTY HAS CAUSED

The Question of His Identity Comes Up Before a Federal Commissioner.

John F. Corley, a letter carrier, has been in the habit of delivering mail in the building at 160 Broadway. There are two elevators in this building. One of these is run by Francis J. Jeaunez, a pale-faced Frenchman with a bushy black beard. The other is run by a man who is known as Clarence. On last Friday Corley got into an altercation with Jeannes and was assaulted by the latter. Jenunez was in turn knocked out with a blow in the eye. It is a violation of a Federal law to assault a letter carrier in the pursuit of his duty, and Jeaunez yesterday was brought before United States Commissioner Shields for examination Corley was present in court in citizen's clothes, his head covered with bandages, Cor ley said that on Friday he was on the third floor of the building when Jeaunez came up in his elevator. Without provocation Jeaunez called him a loafer and other bad names. He went over to the car when it returned from the upper floors and asked Jeaunez what he meant. Jeaunez stopped the car to reply. "What did rou call me?" asked Corley. Jeaunezobliging. ly repeated his remarks, and at the same time attacked Corley, striking him twice and knock-

Do you mean to say," said Commissioner Shields, "that you were hit without any cause whatsoever?"

ing him against the wall.

"Yes, sir," replied Corley. "The only thing Yes, sir, replied Corley. The only thing that I can think of was that he was mad because I had been joking with him before."
"How did you joke with him?" asked to Commissioner.
"Oh, I was in the habit of calling out to him when I was in Clarenco's elevator.
"What did you call him?" asked the Commissioner.

"What did you call him?" asked the Commissioner.
"I called him McGinty. I used to say to him when his elevator was going down and Clarence's was going up. Down went McGinty. I didn't have any idea that he had a bad feeling against me on that account."
Corley was about to leave the stand when Commissioner Shields called him back.
"You say," he said, "that you called to the prisoner. Down went McGinty. Is that true?"
"Yes, sir," replied Corley.
"Yery wall. Now, then, who is McGinty?"
Corley turned pale. "I don't know," he said faintly.

"Very wall. Now, then, who is McGinty?"
Corley turned pale. "I don't know," he said faintly.

The answer and the manner in which it was communicated caused a stir in the court room. Beyond glaring savagely for a moment. Jeaunex made no move.

"Did you address him as McGinty and say he would not wait for you?" asked Lawyer Grindal.

"I may have."
William Davis, a small boy, testified that he was riding in the elevator with Jeaunez at the time of the row. He thought that Jeaunez gtruck the first blow. After this testimony Lawyer Grindal asked that the charge be dismissed, because the offence had not been serious enough to warrant the infliction of even the minimum penalty under the statute—a year in the penitentiary and \$500 fine. "The assault was not committed on a letter carrier in uniform," said Mr. Grindal, "so much as it was upon the man Corley. The testimony shows that he was not hindered from delivering the mail, and that there was no intention to hinder the mail. It was a personal row." Commissioner Shields said that the prisoner would have to be put upon his defence, and adjourned the case until Jan. 3. As he areas from his chair, looking very grave and solemn, he remarked: "The fact has not yet been brought out, but I propose to sift the matter, and will try to settle once for all the question, "Who is McGinty?"

CHARGING ON PROF. DRAPER.

Mayor Grant Wants to Abolish the Local

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment pottered over the Park Department's eatimates yesterday with a spirit of extravagance in the matter of time only. The Park Commis-sioners had asked for \$1.896.045.

Among the small matters that the Mayor objected to was the \$5,000 asked for for Prof. Draper's meteorological observatory. thought that the Signal Service Bureau of the Federal Government made the city's little plant unnecessary.

Commissioner Robb thought that the records

made by Prof. Draper were worth the small sum which they cost the city, and more, too. The Professor and his records are often brought into court in suits where the city's inbrought into court in suits where the city's interests are involved, and the Corporation Counsei finds them useful in the preparation of the
defence of damage suits against the city. The
matter was laid over.

The salary account was also attacked by the
Mayor, who said that "skilled laborers" were
doing clerical duty, the civil service rules were
evaded, and that salaries were charged by the
Commissioners were aided in their defence by Comptroller Myers, and the matter went over until
to-day.

to-day.
Comptroller Myers was authorized to issue and sell \$75,000 of bonds, the proceeds to be used in the improvement of Morningside Park.
The estimates for the City Court were passed at \$57,700. The salary of \$10,000 for Judge Pitshke, who is paralyzed and in Europe, was cut out.
For another clerk to the Board of Aldermen \$1,200 was allowed.

THE MARYEAND SEVATORS

Gov. Jackson Most Likely to Succeed Seaator Wilson.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 23 .- The Maryland Legislature, which assembles in Annapolis on New Year's Day, will have some very important measures before it. A United States Senator to succeed Senator E. K. Wilson, a State Treasurer, and a Police Commissioner for Baltimore city are to be elected by the body, which is Democratic in both branches. Knowing ones count a majority of the Democratic Representstives in favor of Gov. Jackson for United States Benator, in which event the present Comptroller, Col. L. Victor Baughman, whose aspirations have pointed that way for a long time, will be elected Governor, and Secretary of State Le Compte will be made Comptroller. of State Le Compte will be made Comptroller. There is no enposition at present to the rediction of State Treasurer Archer, who, as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and as a close personal and political friend of Senator Gorman, has an influence with his party that would be difficult to evercome. John Gill. Jr.. who has represented Baltimore in both branches of the Assembly, is said to have the inside track for Police Commissioner, an office he now holds. A Democratic caucus will decide who are to be the officers of the General Assembly on the night preceding the meeting of the Legislature.

Police Matrons Wanted in Brooklyn.

Several ladies, representing various benevolent organizations in Brooklyn, which are mainly managed by women, called on Mayor Chapin yesterday for the purpose of urging the appointment of matrons in the police stations. The Rev. Wesley R. Davis and the Rev. Charles M. Stahler accompanied the delegation. Mrs. Harriet N. K. Goff told the Mayor that it was Harriet N. K. Goff told the Mayor that it was radically wrong that female prisoners should be placed exclusively in charge of men. Women were the proper guardians of women. Female prisoners were often subjected in the stations to conversation and conduct that were beth demoralizing and degracing. No less than 4.000 women had been arrested during the past year.

At the request of the Mayor the bill which the ladies intended to present at Albany was read. It differs from the existing law in making the appointment of police matrons compulsory instead of optional with the authorities. Mayor Chapin Ingvited the ladies to visit the new station houses, but he did not say whether he favored the bill or not.

More Specific Charges to be Served.

The Commissioners of Accounts sent word to the Mayor yesterday that they were ready and willing to make their charges against Dock Commissioners Post and Matthews more definite, and asked for a reasonable time in which to do it. The Mayor then made an order urging the Commissioners to amond the charges preity much as Messrs. Elliu flost and Franklin Bartlett for the Commissioners has requested. He directs that the amended charges be served at least forty-eight hours before the hour set for the hearing, which is next Thursday at 2 P. M.

Art Treasures Beclined.

The city is puzzling over the disposition of some "art treasures" that are at its disposal. They were willed to New York by Mrs. Catherine C. Talman of 127 West Fifty eighth street, who died last March. She bequeathed certain statues and bronzes, subject to the condition that they be permaneutly exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art or other free public the Marropolitan Museum of Art or other free public exhibition. The Metropolitan Museum of Art was givenfully notified of the aft by Compitciler Myers to whom the executor of the setate communicated it. But ties, di Cesnota declined the things without thanks. He said that the museum could not take them unless they were given to it directly, and in this case would not take them any way as they were not of sufficient artistic merit and value. He says that they are of the class of fifty which the macum is obtained to return by the actor. The pieces are scheduled Marile busi of formatic, Sidt; three pieces, Moses, Apollo, Cenna 51,033; the Arrow Maker, \$2.0. Young Augustus, \$105, Awake thables. \$50, Levels Triumph, \$1,500; bronze statusts of Silenus \$100.